

1NC

A. Interpretation –

Increase means make greater

Meriam Webster 13 <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/increase>

in·crease verb \in-'krēs, 'in-,\ in·creased in·creas·ing

Definition of INCREASE intransitive verb

1: to become progressively greater (as in size, amount, number, or intensity)

2: to multiply by the production of young

transitive verb

1: to make greater : augment

2 obsolete : enrich

And, Substantially requires at least a 2% increase – this is the lowest percentage we could find

Word and Phrases 1960

'Substantial' means "of real worth and importance; of considerable value; valuable." Bequest to charitable institution, making 1/48 of expenditures in state, held exempt from taxation; such expenditures constituting "substantial" part of its activities. Tax Commission of Ohio v. American Humane Education Soc., 181 N.E. 557, 42 Ohio App.

B. The plan violates

At least a \$5 billion annual increase is needed. The US ocean economy is over \$250 billion per year

Kildow 14 Dr. Judith T. Kildow, et al, Founding Director, The National Ocean Economics Program (NOEP)—currently based at the Center for the Blue Economy—received her PhD in International Relations and Science Policy from the Fletcher School at Tufts University. She has taught, performed research, published and spoken widely in the fields of marine policy and ocean economics at MIT, Harvard, USC and other universities. Throughout her career she has served government and the private sector in numerous roles.

State of the U.S. Ocean and Coastal Economies 2014 Center for the Blue Economy at the Monterey Institute of International Studies http://maine.sierraclub.org/NOEP_National_Report_2014.pdf

In 2010 the ocean economy comprised over 2.7 million jobs and contributed over \$258 billion to the GDP of the United States. The largest sector by both employment and GDP is the Tourism & Recreation sector, accounting for 1.9 million jobs and \$89 billion in economic output. (Table ES.2).

The aff costs a max of \$100 million over 5 years – their 1ac evidence

Friedman 14 Becca Friedman, Ocean Energy Council writer – Harvard political review, "Examining the Future of Ocean Energy Conversion", <http://www.oceanenergycouncil.com/examining-future-ocean-thermal-energy-conversion/>, Date Accessed: 4/21/14, AP

Despite the sound science, a fully functioning OTEC prototype has yet to be developed. The high costs of building even a model pose the main barrier. Although piecemeal experiments have proven the effectiveness of the individual components, a large-scale plant has never been built. Luis Vega of the Pacific International Center for High Technology Research estimated in

an OTEC summary presentation that **a commercial-size five-megawatt OTEC plant could cost from 80 to 100 million dollars over five years**. According to Terry Penney, the Technology Manager at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, the combination of cost and risk is OTEC's main liability. **"We've talked to inventors and other constituents over the years, and it's still a matter of huge capital investment and a huge risk, and there are many [alternate forms of energy] that are less risky that could produce power with the same certainty,"** Penney told the HPR.¶ Moreover, OTEC is highly vulnerable to the elements in the marine environment. Big storms or a hurricane like Katrina could completely disrupt energy production by mangling the OTEC plants. Were a country completely dependent on oceanic energy, severe weather could be debilitating. In addition, there is a risk that the salt water surrounding an OTEC plant would cause the machinery to "rust or corrode" or "fill up with seaweed or mud," according to a National Renewable Energy Laboratory spokesman.¶ Even environmentalists have impeded OTEC's development. According to Penney, people do not want to see OTEC plants when they look at the ocean. When they see a disruption of the pristine marine landscape, they think pollution.¶ **Given the risks, costs, and uncertain popularity of OTEC, it seems unlikely that federal support for OTEC is forthcoming.** Jim Anderson, co-founder of Sea Solar Power Inc., a company specializing in OTEC technology, told the HPR, "Years ago in the '80s, there was a small [governmental] program for OTEC and it was abandoned...That philosophy has carried forth to this day. There are a few people in the Department of Energy who have blocked government funding for this. **It's not the Democrats, not the Republicans. It's a bureaucratic issue.**"¶ OTEC is not completely off the government's radar, however. This past year, for the first time in a decade, Congress debated reviving the oceanic energy program in the energy bill, although the proposal was ultimately defeated. OTEC even enjoys some support on a state level. Hawaii's National Energy Laboratory, for example, conducts OTEC research around the islands. **For now, though, American interests in OTEC promise to remain largely academic.** The Naval Research Academy and Oregon State University are conducting research programs off the coasts of Oahu and Oregon, respectively.

C. The affirmative interpretation is bad for debate

Limits are necessary for negative preparation and clash. Without the requirement to substantially increase, Affs can claim limitless points of possible ocean development
Steinberg 99 Philip E. Steinberg, Florida State University Professional Geographer, 51(3) 1999, pages 366–375 Navigating to Multiple Horizons: Toward a Geography of Ocean-Space*

<http://mailer.fsu.edu/~psteinbe/garnet-psteinbe/pgfocus.pdf>

Ocean-space has also **provided a foundational**, if somewhat ephemeral, **grounding for some of the major** geopolitical, geocultural, and geoeconomic **referents of our time**, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Pacific Rim. With reference to the Pacific Rim in particular, Wilson and Dirlik (1995) discuss how the **discursive construction of a geographical identity** focused around the "rim" of a supposedly essence-free center **reproduces** modernist images of placelessness, an **unbounded potential for progress and development**, and—quite literally—the liquidity and fungibility of capital. Through the manipulation of marine imagery, **the focal space of capital is defined solely as a space of movement, leaving the places on its borders defined as points of limitless opportunity for investment and "development"** (see also Dirlik 1993; Steinberg 1999).

D. The affirmative must defend an interpretation

They cannot just quibble with our definition. They have to counter-define and defend the limits of their definition. Substantially must be given meaning

CJS 83 Corpus Juris Secundum, 1983, 765.

"Substantially. A relative and elastic term which should be interpreted in accordance with the context in which it is used. While it **must be employed with care and discrimination, it must, nevertheless, be given effect.**" 48

E. T is voter because it's necessary for good, well-prepared debating